

The Hon. Thomas S. Zilly

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

ESTHER HOFFMAN; SARAH DOUGLASS;
ANTHONY KIM; and IL KIM and DARIA
KIM, husband and wife and the marital
community comprised thereof, on behalf of
themselves and on behalf of others similarly
situated.

Plaintiffs,

VS.

TRANSWORLD SYSTEMS INCORPORATED; PATENAude AND FELIX, A.P.C.; MATTHEW CHEUNG, and the marital community comprised of MATTHEW CHEUNG and JANE DOE CHEUNG, National Collegiate Student Loan Trust 2003-1; National Collegiate Student Loan Trust 2004-1; National Collegiate Student Loan Trust 2004-2; National Collegiate Student Loan Trust 2005-1; National Collegiate Student Loan Trust 2005-2; National Collegiate Student Loan Trust 2005-3; National Collegiate Student Loan Trust 2006-1; National Collegiate Student Loan Trust 2006-2; National Collegiate Student Loan Trust 2006-3; National Collegiate Student Loan Trust 2006-4; National Collegiate Student Loan Trust 2007-1; National Collegiate Student Loan Trust 2007-2; National Collegiate Student Loan Trust 2007-3; National Collegiate Student Loan Trust 2007-4; National Collegiate Master Student Loan Trust; and DOES ONE THROUGH TEN.

Defendants.

REPLY IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS'
AMENDED MOTION FOR ORDER REQUIRING
ATTORNEYS TO SHOW AUTHORITY - 1
(Case No. C18-1132 TSZ)

Case No. C18-1132 TSZ

**REPLY IN SUPPORT OF
PLAINTIFFS' AMENDED MOTION
FOR ORDER REQUIRING NCSLT
DEFENDANTS' ATTORNEYS TO
SHOW AUTHORITYS TO
REPRESENT NCSLT
DEFENDANTS**

**NOTED FOR CONSIDERATION:
October 9, 2020**

1 **A. The Plaintiffs Seek an Order that Will Bind the Trusts to the Actions Their
2 Proportioned Attorneys Take in this Action.**

3 The Plaintiffs have shown that others litigating with the NCSLT defendants have
4 encountered problems determining who or what entity is authorized to speak for the Trusts.
5 In *Consumer Financial Protection Bureau v. National Collegiate Master Student Trust*, C.A.
6 No. 17-1323 (MN), 2020 WL 291579 (D. Del. May 31, 2020), the United States Consumer
7 Financial Protection Bureau (“CFPB”), having been dealing with attorneys it was informed
8 were authorized to represent the Trusts, believed it entered into an agreement with the Trusts
9 that would result in entry of a Consent Judgment against them. When it moved for entry of
10 the Consent Judgment, several interested parties intervened and claimed that the attorneys
11 had no authority to represent the Trusts and in fact did not represent them. Three years after
12 CFPB had an agreement with the Trusts for the Consent Judgment, after considering the
13 intervenors’ arguments, the court agreed and denied the CFPB’s motion. *Id.* at 6.

14 The problem encountered by the CFPB is clearly not an isolated incident. Indeed, the
15 Delaware Chancery Court noted just over a month ago in *In re Nat'l Collegiate Student Loan
16 Trusts Litig.*, No. CV 12111-VCS, 2020 WL 5049402 (Del. Ch. Aug. 27, 2020), that “[t]hird
17 parties interacting with the Trusts cannot determine who actually speaks for the Trusts and
18 who has authority to bind the Trusts.” *Id.* at *3. Referring to the debacle concerning the
19 CFPB’s attempt to enter the Consent Judgment in the Delaware federal court action, the
20 Chancery Court stated,

21 The full extent of the Trusts’ dysfunction was perhaps most vividly
22 exposed when, on May 31, 2020, the United States District Court for the
23 District of Delaware held that the Trusts’ purported act of resolving
24 claims brought against the Trusts by the Consumer Financial Protection
Bureau (the “CFPB”) for alleged unfair loan collection practices was
ineffective. Specifically, the court determined that the proposed consent
judgment effecting the settlement was executed on behalf of the Trusts
by a party who lacked authority to bind the Trusts.

25 *Id.* at *1.

26 REPLY IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS'
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ATTORNEYS TO SHOW AUTHORITY - 2
(Case No. C18-1132 TSZ)

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1 In their response to the Plaintiffs' instant motion pending before the Court, TSI and
2 the attorneys purporting to represent the Trusts accuse the Plaintiffs of frivolity, and imply
3 that the motion is part of an effort to harass the attorneys. Nothing could be further from the
4 truth. Rather, because the Plaintiffs' action against the Trusts is in its infancy, the Plaintiffs
5 seek nothing more than the Court's determination that whomever is purporting to represent
6 the Trusts in this action is indeed imbued with the authority to do so. The Plaintiffs do not
7 wish to litigate this case for what could be several more years (on top of the more than two
8 years they have already litigated it), only to learn that the attorneys purportedly representing
9 the Trusts have no authority to do so. The Court has the inherent authority to require
10 Andrews Skinner and the Sessions firm to show that they are in fact validly retained by
11 someone or some company that has the authority to retain them to represent the Trusts, so
12 that potential eventuality does not occur. *Pueblo of Santa Rosa v. Fall*, 273 U.S. 315, 319, 47
13 S.Ct. 361 (1927).

14 TSI and the attorneys purportedly representing the Trusts have submitted the
15 declarations of representatives of US Bank, National Association ("US Bank")—John G.
16 Richards, II—and of TSI—Ralph Lyons. *See* Dkt. #88-1. They tell the Court that Andrews
17 Skinner, P.S. ("Andrews Skinner"), and Sessions Fishman, Nathan & Israel (the "Sessions
18 firm") are authorized to represent the Trusts. But nothing has been submitted from a
19 representative of Wilmington Trust Company ("Wilmington Trust"), the "Owner Trustee" of
20 the Trusts and the entity which the Delaware Chancery Court held was the sole entity
21 authorized to manage the Trusts. *Id.* at *39. It would only be logical to expect that if
22 Wilmington Trust—the sole entity with authority to retain legal counsel to defend the Trusts
23 in this action—agreed that Andrews Skinner and the Sessions firm were authorized to
24 represent the Trusts in this action, it would submit evidence from one of its authorized
25 representatives so informing the Court.

26
REPLY IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS'
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1 And while TSI, Andrews Skinner, and the Sessions firm argue that the Special
2 Servicing Agreement attached to Mr. Richards' declaration (the "Special Servicing
3 Agreement") and the Default Prevention and Collection Services Agreement attached both to
4 Mr. Richards' and Mr. Lyons' declarations (the "DPCSA") confirm that TSI had the
5 authority to retain Andrews Skinner and the Sessions firm to represent the Trusts, careful
6 analysis of those documents reveals just the opposite: nothing in them authorizes TSI to
7 retain attorneys to represent the Trusts for the claims that have been asserted against them in
8 this case.

9 For these reasons, the Court should grant Plaintiffs' motion for an order requiring
10 Andrews Skinner and the Sessions firm to show the authority under which they purport to
11 represent the Trusts. If there is no evidence other than the Servicing Agreement and the
12 DPCSA, the Court should enter an order disqualifying Andrews Skinner and the Sessions
13 from representing the Trusts.

14 **B. Neither the Special Servicing Agreement Nor the Default Protection and
15 Collection Services Agreement Give US Bank the Authority to Retain Legal
16 Counsel to Represent the Trusts in Litigation Where the Trusts are Defendants,
or the Authority to Subcontract Out the Right to Retain Counsel for the Trusts.**

17 Although Wilmington Trust is not a named party to the Special Servicing Agreement,
18 it signed the Agreement and therefore, at a minimum, approved it. The Special Servicing
19 Agreement outlines the authority of US Bank to manage litigation on behalf of the Trusts.¹
20 Under the Special Servicing Agreement, US Bank is authorized to "take such actions as it
21 shall deem reasonably necessary or appropriate to administer and oversee ...the enforcement
22 and collection of Delinquent [Student] Loans and Defaulted [Student] Loans to maximize the

23
24 ¹ Under the Special Servicing Agreement, US Bank was identified as the "Back-up Special Servicer," whose
25 authority to act on behalf of the Trusts as specified in the Agreement would occur upon the removal of the
original Special Servicer, First Marblehead Education Resources, Inc. See Dkt. #88-1 at 14 (Agreement § 8).
The Plaintiffs do not dispute that under the Special Servicing Agreement, US Bank is now the Special Servicer.

1 collection of amounts payable on the Student Loans.”² Specifically, under the Agreement,
2 US Bank was authorized to “[r]etain[] counsel on behalf of the applicable Trust (whether
3 directly or through collection agencies) to further pursue enforcement and collection of
4 Delinquent Loans and Defaulted Loans, including through litigation and bankruptcy or
5 probate proceedings.”³ The Agreement includes no other provisions addressing US Bank’s
6 right to retain legal counsel for the Trusts.

7 The Special Servicing Agreement therefore confirms that US Bank is authorized to
8 retain counsel only to represent the Trusts to collect delinquent and defaulted student loan
9 obligations. This case is not one where the Trusts are attempting to collect on delinquent or
10 defaulted student loan obligations. Nothing in the Agreement authorizes US Bank to retain
11 legal counsel to represent the Trusts in the defense of legal actions like this one. And this
12 limitation on US Bank’s authority to retain counsel for the Trusts is underscored by Section
13 17 of the Agreement, which provides,

14 Unless expressly authorized by the Trusts, the Special Servicer shall
15 have no authority to act for or represent the Trusts, respectively, in any
16 way other than as specified hereunder and shall not otherwise be
deemed an agent of the Trusts.

17 Dkt. #88-1 at 22-23 (Agreement § 17). Thus, not only does the Special Servicing Agreement
18 not authorize US Bank to retain legal counsel to represent the Trusts to defend it in litigated
19 cases like this one, it does not authorize US Bank to subcontract out the right to retain
20 counsel for the Trusts to TSI or TSI’s predecessor, as TSI and Andrews Skinner and the
21 Sessions firm argue it does. Simply put, the Special Servicing Agreement authorizes neither
22 US Bank nor TSI to retain counsel to represent the Trusts in this action.

23 Nor does the DPCSA give TSI that authority. The DPCSA is between only US Bank

25 _____
26 ² *Id.* at 8-9 (Agreement § 2(B)).

³ *Id.* at 9-11 (Agreement § 2(B)(xv)).

1 and TSI, by virtue of succession from both of those entities' predecessors. Dkt. #88-1 at 43.
2 Wilmington Trust is not a party to the DPCSA, and the terms of the DPCSA are not
3 incorporated by reference in the Special Servicing Agreement. Therefore, the DPCSA
4 provides no valid authority for TSI to retain legal counsel to represent the Trusts and in fact
5 is irrelevant to that inquiry.

6 As the Delaware Chancery Court made clear, determining who is entitled to act on
7 behalf of the Trusts requires a deep analysis of the relevant documents governing the creation
8 of the Trusts and their management. Apparently, the Special Servicing Agreement and the
9 DPCSA are the only documents upon which TSI, Andrews Skinner, and the Sessions firm
10 rely to respond to Plaintiffs' instant motion. But those documents do not show that TSI had
11 the authority to retain Andrews Skinner and the Sessions firm; in fact, they show exactly the
12 opposite. As the Chancery Court stated, "At the end of the day, the words parties use to bind
13 themselves together in a contractual relationship matter." *In re Nat'l Collegiate Loan Trusts*
14 *Litig.*, 2020 WL 5049402, at *31 (internal quotation and footnote omitted). The words in the
15 agreements the defendants have submitted to the Court to oppose the Plaintiffs' motion do
16 not provide TSI the authority to retain Andrews Skinner and the Sessions firm, despite their
17 claims that they do.

18 **CONCLUSION**

19 The Court should grant the Plaintiffs' motion, and further order that in the event
20 Andrews Skinner and the Sessions firm do not provide any other authority showing their
21 authority to represent the Trusts in this action within fifteen (15) days of the date of the
22 Court's order granting this motion, Andrews Skinner and the Sessions firm are disqualified
23 from representing the Trusts. A revised proposed Order is submitted with this reply.

24
25 DATED: October 9, 2020.
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